

Cotton Root-Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets, consigned about June 1, 1920, by Robert J. Pierce, New York, N. Y., remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Springfield, Mass., alleging that the article had been transported from the State of New York into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of aloes, ferrous sulphate, pennyroyal, and plant extractives.

It was alleged in the libel of information that the article was misbranded for the reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article were false and fraudulent, "Tansy Cotton Root Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets A safe emmenagogue. Always reliable and effective. The best known remedy for the suppression of the menstrual function. Tansy, Cotton Root, Pennyroyal and Apiol Tablets * * * The Celebrated Female Regulator * * * Delayed Menstruations When the suppression is of long standing * * *, take one * * * until four days before the time when the menses should appear * * * immediately preceding the expected appearance of the menstrual flow, active treatment should begin. Take one * * * three times daily * * * follow * * * instructions * * * until the desired result is obtained * * * Irregularities. Where the menses are not regular * * * are invaluable. Take * * * before the expected appearance of the menstrual flow," in that said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On November 12, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8780. Adulteration of tomato pulp. U. S. * * * v. 400 Cans of Tomato Pulp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12864. I. S. No. 9704-r. S. No. C-1953.)

On June 11, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Nebraska, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 400 cans of tomato pulp, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, at Norfolk, Nebr., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 24, 1919, by Highland [Houghland] Bros. Canning Co., Underwood, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Nebraska, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance.

On July 13, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8781. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. * * * v. 184 Cases of Cocktail Brand Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12869. I. S. No. 14667-r. S. No. E-2342.)

On June 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 184 cases of Cocktail Brand shrimp, remaining unsold in the

original unbroken packages at Philadelphia, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 4, 1919, by the Biloxi Fishermen's Packing Co., Biloxi, Miss., and transported from the State of Mississippi into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On June 30, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S782. Misbranding of Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy. U. S. * * * v. 74 Dozen Bottles of Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 12871. I. S. Nos. 6004-r, 6018-r. S. No. C-1957.)

On June 8, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 74 bottles of Hobo Kidney and Bladder Remedy, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about May 3, 1920, by the Hobo Medicine Mfg. Co., Shreveport, Ind., and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part as follows: (Carton) " * * * Kidney and Bladder Remedy. A vegetable compound manufactured from native herbs. * * * Bright's Disease acute & chronic Cystitis, renal and vesical pus or blood in urine, incontinence Albuminuria & Ailments caused from Defective (kidney and bladder) Elimination * * * One of the greatest alteratives * * * Backache, Persistent Headache, Dizziness, Forgetfulness, Weakness and Rheumatism when caused by disordered kidneys, the same being true of inflammation of the bladder * * *;" (bottle) " * * * Kidney and Bladder Remedy. A Vegetable Compound for the Treatment of Bright's Disease, Acute and Chronic Cystitis, Renal and Vesical Pus, or Blood in Urine, Incontinence and Retention, Albuminuria and Ailments caused from Defective Kidneys and Bladder Elimination * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an aqueous solution containing benzoic or salicylic acid, or their salts, potassium nitrate, and unidentified plant extractives.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements, borne on the carton and bottle label and in the booklet accompanying the article, were false and fraudulent in that said article contained no ingredients or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On November 15, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S783. Adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. Lysandros D. Ravazula and Theodore D. Ravazula (Ravazula Bros.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$75. (F. & D. No. 12886. I. S. No. 15896-r.)

On November 1, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against